

Portland  
energy recovery  
facility

Environmental statement



Glossary

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AAD	Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC
AADT	Annual average daily traffic
ADMS	Modelling software that calculates emissions to air and models their dispersion
Ammonia	A colourless gas that can contribute to nitrogen deposition on sensitive habitats
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum – height above sea level
AONB	Area of outstanding natural beauty – a nationally safeguarded area of high quality landscape
APCr	Air pollution control residues – residues from the flue gas treatment process
APIS	Air Pollution Information System ( <a href="http://www.apis.ac.uk">www.apis.ac.uk</a> )
Appropriate assessment	An assessment of the likely significant effects of a project on the relevant qualifying interests of a European designated nature conservation site, based on the site's conservation objectives
AQAL	Air quality assessment level, which may be an air quality objective, EU limit / target value or an Environment Agency 'environmental assessment level'
AQMA	Air quality management area – a designated zone where specific air quality management proposals (defined in an air quality action plan) are proposed by a local authority to improve air quality and ensure that air quality objectives are met
Aquifer	A deposit or rock, such as chalk, containing water that can be used to supply wells
Asbestos	A material formerly in wide use in the building industry that is now known to cause respiratory diseases
BAT	Best available techniques – the available techniques that are best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment
BAT-AEL	BAT Associated Emission Levels – emissions limits set out in the BREF
Battery	A fortified emplacement for heavy guns
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BREF	Best Available Technique (BAT) Reference Documents – a series of documents covering the industrial activities listed in annex 1 to the

	EU's IPPC Directive, providing descriptions of a range of industrial processes, their respective operating conditions and emission rates
Bryophyte	Small, non-vascular plants such as mosses, liverworts and hornworts
CEMP	Construction environmental management plan
CH <sub>4</sub>	Methane – a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> e	Carbon dioxide equivalent – a measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases on the basis of their global warming potential, by converting amounts of other gases to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide with the same global warming potential
COMEAP	Committee on the Effect of Air Pollutants
Conservation area	An area of special architectural or historic interest identified as one where the character and appearance is worthy of preservation
Critical level	The concentration of pollutants in the atmosphere above which direct adverse effects on receptors, such as human beings, plants, ecosystems or materials, may occur according to present knowledge. It relates to the gaseous concentration of a pollutant in the air
Critical load	A quantitative estimate of exposure to one or more pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur according to present knowledge. It relates to the quantity of a pollutant deposited from the air to the ground
Deadweight	The 'do nothing' scenario in an economic assessment, which represents a reference case for envisaged events that would have taken place without the proposed development
Defra	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DERC	Dorset Environmental Records Centre
Diffusion tube	A passive device for monitoring air quality and measuring ambient pollutant concentrations
Dioxin	A toxic compound produced as a by-product in manufacturing and combustion processes
Displacement	An estimate of the proportion of new economic activity that will be diverted from other existing businesses in the local and regional area
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges

DSM	Digital surface model – a computer-based topographical model of the site and surrounding area
EAL	Environmental assessment level – levels used by the Environment Agency to judge the acceptability of proposed emissions to air
EIA	Environmental impact assessment – a means of drawing together, in a systematic way, an assessment of a project’s likely significant effects. This helps to ensure that the importance of the predicted effects, and the scope for reducing them, are properly understood by the public and the relevant competent authority before it makes a decision
ELV	Emission limit values – the anticipated emission limits for the proposed development, which are a combination of BAT-AELs and emission limits from the IED
ERF	Energy recovery facility – a facility for producing electricity and heat from waste materials
ES	Environmental statement – a document setting out the developer’s own assessment of a project’s likely environmental effects, which is prepared and submitted by the developer in conjunction with an application for consent or notice of proposed development
GAC	Generic assessment criteria – concentrations of contaminants in soil that should not be exceeded in order to protect human health
GLVIA	<i>Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment</i> 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition, published by IEMA and the Landscape Institute in 2013
Groundwater	Water flowing through, or contained beneath, the ground surface
HER	Historic Environment Record – a record of all known archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings and other aspects of the historic environment within a county
Heritage coast	An area established to conserve, protect and enhance the natural beauty of the coastline, its terrestrial, coastal and marine flora and fauna, and its heritage features
HHRA	Human health risk assessment – a quantitative assessment of the potential health effects as a result of the exposure to substances produced by a facility and the risk that this exposure causes
HIA	Health impact assessment – an assessment of a project’s potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IBA	Incinerator bottom ash – the ash left after the waste has been combusted

ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites – a non-governmental organisation dedicated to the conservation of the world’s monuments and sites
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive – Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and the Council, which is the main EU instrument regulating pollutant emissions from industrial installations
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
Landscape character	The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular type of landscape
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management – a system introduced under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Act 1995 that requires local authorities to review and assess air quality within their boundaries
LCA	Landscape character assessment – the process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape. LCAs identify and explain the combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinct from one another and show how the landscape is perceived, experienced and valued by people
Leakage	The proportion of jobs where the benefit of those jobs (i.e. salaries) benefits individuals who commute from locations beyond the area over which the impact is being measured
LEMP	Landscape and ecological management plan
Listed building	A building that has been placed on a statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, designated under the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. There are three grades of listed status for buildings in England and Wales: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grade I: buildings of exceptional interest</li> <li>• Grade II*: particularly important buildings of more than special interest</li> <li>• Grade II: buildings that are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them</li> </ul>
LNR	Local nature reserve – statutorily designated sites with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally
LSOA	Lower super output area – a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. The areas are automatically generated to be as consistent in population size as possible, with a minimum population of 1,000 people and a mean population of 1,500 people
LVIA	Landscape and visual impact assessment
mbgl	Metres below ground level

MCZ	Marine conservation zone – designated areas in waters around England that protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened habitats
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Mitigation	Any process, activity or entity designed to avoid, reduce or remedy adverse environmental effects likely to be caused by a development project
Multipliers	Factors used to measure the employment benefits created through indirect and induced effects of subsequent rounds of direct expenditure in the local economy (i.e. the requirement for goods and services)
N <sub>2</sub> O	Nitrous oxide – a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen dioxide – a respiratory irritant gas and precursor to processes that produce other pollutants and photochemical smog and contribute to global warming
NO <sub>x</sub>	Collective expression for oxides of nitrogen
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework – sets out the government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NSCA	The former National Society for Clean Air – now known as Environmental Protection UK
OUV	Outstanding universal value – cultural and / or natural significance that is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity
PAC	Powdered activated carbon – processed carbon used to remove volatile metals, dioxins and furans from the flue gases
PEA	Preliminary ecological appraisal – the first stage of an ecological assessment
PEC	Predicted environmental concentration – the impact associated with emissions from the facility added to the background conditions
Phase 1 habitat survey	A standardised system for surveying, classifying and mapping wildlife habitats
PHE	Public Health England
PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less

PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less
Process contribution	The impact associated with emissions from the facility only
PRoW	Public right of way
Ramsar site	An area of wetland that is of international importance
RDF	Refuse derived fuel – a fuel made from the combustible components of municipal solid waste, comprising household, commercial and skip waste, after the recyclable material has been removed
Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment, such as water or a building, that is affected by an impact
Residual effects	The significant environmental effects remaining after mitigation
RIGGS	Regionally important geological and geomorphological site – a site of regional and local importance for its geology
SAC	Special area of conservation – an area of international importance for nature conservation
Scheduled monument	A site designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. These sites have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance
Scoping	The identification of the range of significant issues likely to arise as a result of a proposed development
Setting	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced.
Severance	The perceived division that can occur within a community when it becomes severed by a major road. It may result from the difficulty in crossing a busy road, or from a physical barrier
SNCI	Site of nature conservation interest – an area of local importance for nature conservation
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphur dioxide – a gas produced as a by-product of burning fossil fuels containing sulphur compounds
SPA	Special protection area (EC Birds Directive) – an area of international importance for nature conservation
SSSI	Site of special scientific interest – an area of national importance for nature conservation with statutory notification
TA	Transport assessment

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCC	United Nations Framework for Climate Change
UXO	Unexploded ordnance – explosive weapons such as bombs or shells that did not explode when they were deployed and still pose a risk of detonation
VOC	Volatile organic compound – organic chemicals with a high vapour pressure at ordinary room temperature
WHS	World heritage site – a non-statutory designation that applies to areas that are of outstanding universal, historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological value (under the UNESCO 1972 World Heritage Convention)
Z ratio	This ratio compares the heat exported to the reduction in electrical power
ZTV	Zone of theoretical visibility – the area over which the new development would potentially be visible